

65—
EULOGIUM,
On the Character of
GENERAL WASHINGTON,
LATE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES;
Pronounced before the
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
OF THE
Cincinnati,

ON THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED.
AT THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH,
IN THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

BY MAJOR WILLIAM JACKSON,
AID-DE-CAMP TO THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES, AND SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CINCINNATI.

Philadelphia:

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At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of
the CINCINNATI held at the State-house,
on the 22d of February, 1800.

MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD HAND, President.

The following resolution was moved, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society, be presented to MAJOR
WILLIAM JACKSON, for the honor done the Society, by the very
elegant and appropriate Eulogium, which he this day delivered before
the Society. on the character of GENERAL WASHINGTON, our late
illustrious President General; and that he be requested to favour the
Society with a copy thereof for publication.

By order of the Society,

M. M'CONNEL,

Assistant Secretary.

MAJOR WILLIAM JACKSON, having politely presented the copy-right
of the following Eulogium to the subscriber, it is secured agreeably to the Act
of Congress.

J. ORMEROD.

TO

JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Sir,

In offering to your conservation the following eulogium on the character of GENERAL WASHINGTON, I render homage to that sympathy, which has endeared your conduct to the citizens of the United States---And I do justice to the friendship, which connected you with this most distinguished Hero and Patriot.

With sentiments of respectful attachment,

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your faithful, and obedient servant,

W. JACKSON.

E U L O G I U M.

TO CONSECRATE the memory of illustrious men---to record their actions---and to celebrate their praise, has been the laudable practice of every age, and the grateful duty of every people.

The rudest nations have thus dispensed the rewards and the motives of virtue---while the arts and sciences of polished society have contributed their noblest efforts to this, their best, and highest application.

Conforming to this venerable usage, and influenced by all the nobler affections, the veteran associates of the immortal WASHINGTON have dedicated this auspicious day, to the

review of his glorious achievements, and the celebration of his unrivalled fame.

But their too partial choice has devolved on incompetent powers, the performance of that duty, to which the highest order of genius would have been unequal.

Who shall delineate a just portrait of that character, which was perfect in all its relations---or in what language shall the story of that life be told, whose every action was above all praise?

To confer the just meed of eulogium on this inestimable character---to entwine the blended glories of the Hero and the Statesman---with them to mingle the milder radiance of religion and morals, would require an inspiration, not only of those sentiments, which pervade every class of men in this extensive nation---but of those opinions, which his unequalled worth has impressed throughout the world.

Of Legislators, to whose labors and honors he was associated by all that was useful and dignified.

Of armies, to whom he was endeared by every obligation of gratitude and glory.

Of a people, by whom he was regarded as their Father, Guide, and Protector.

Of the holy ministers of religion, by whom he was beloved and admired.

Of his enemies in war, by whom he was at once dreaded and revered.

Of the wise and just of all nations, of whom he was the ornament and the example.

In contemplating this necessary subdivision of the panegyric, which I am called to pronounce, this most respectable audience will be led to indulge a candor, proportioned to the magnitude of the subject, and the powers of the organ, to whom the arduous duty has been confided.

The suffrages, perhaps the prejudices, of mankind, have concurred in, assigning to the profession of arms, the first station in the ranks of glory.

On the present occasion, however, the decision is of no importance.

The Hero, whom we now commemorate, was alike pre-eminent in council, and in the field--The olive and the laurel had equally contributed their honors to form the chaplet of his renown.

It is only, therefore, in the order of his distinguished services, that our attention is first attracted to his military career.

Nor is it the less interesting, that the first display of his brilliant genius in war, should have been made in concert with the troops of that nation, whose banners he was hereafter to brave--and whose legions he was destined to encounter in the defence of his country, and in the maintenance of her freedom and independence.

Equally interesting is the singular fact, that a parent's fond solicitude had been the happy instrument of preserving him to that country, and to the high destination of his future honors ---for, impelled by the martial disposition of his mind, he was about to engage in the naval service of Great Britain at the infant age of fifteen years. But, restrained by filial affection, he yielded to the anxious entreaties of his mother, and relinquished the object of his choice.

Who does not bless the memory of this tender mother! who does not reverence the piety of her exalted son!

Thus was the stupendous fabric of his fame placed on the everlasting basis of virtue ---And thus were the immense advantages, which flowed to his country, derived from the purest source of a private duty.

Summoned to the lists of glory at an age, when talents are unaided by experience, and when the ardor of youth is but little tempered

by the rules of prudence, he formed, in his first essay in arms, a rare example of the most heroic valor, combined with the most consummate skill.

The one was exerted to stem the torrent of victory obtained by a vindictive foe---The other was employed to rescue from ruin the devoted remnant of an unfortunate army.

Admiring veterans resigned to the youthful warrior the protection of their discomfited troops, and committed to his superior judgment the conduct of a retreat, which covered him with glory, and wreathed his brow with the laurel of success:

The brave, but unhappy Braddock expired in the anguish of defeat---the gallant, and sympathising WASHINGTON was consoled by the safety, and honored with the applause of his surviving friends.

The high promise, which was here given of a vast capacity for war, was nobly realised in the command and guidance of those armies,

by whose active valor and inflexible fortitude, the liberties and sovereignty of the United States were maintained and established.

In that eventful moment, when representation and remonstrance had been exhausted---when the alternative of resistance alone remained to an injured people---when every hazard was preferred to abject submission---and when that people had resolved to meet their Parent-state in arms.

To whose care was the palladium of their liberties entrusted? On whom did the unanimous choice of their enlightened representatives, devolve the dangerous honor of conducting this last, this dread appeal?

To the virtue, the wisdom, the valor, and the fortitude, of your immortal WASHINGTON---to the Hero, who was at once the sword and buckler of his country, was the momentous trust confided.

To him was assigned the defence of our hearths and our altars-- the protection of our

women and children--and the preservation of all that was dear to freemen, Our National Honor.

How well, how faithfully, the sacred trust was discharged, let the splendid and important scenes of seven years conflict proclaim to an admiring world!

Impressed by a perfect sense of the high responsibility attached to his exalted station--and conscious of the pre-eminence in toil and danger, to which he was called, he yielded implicit obedience to the summons--and, resigning the utmost enjoyment of domestic felicity, he was solely devoted to those duties, which involved the safety and happiness of his country.

Repairing to the immediate theatre of military operation, in the vicinity of Boston, he instantly communicated, to the patriotic bands of New-England, that spirit of confidence, which was the result of his presence, and that obser-

vance of order, which was essential to effective force.

The extraordinary spectacle was exhibited of a veteran army invested by the hasty levies of a people, whom it had been sent to coerce, and of that army indignantly expelled the land, which it had been commissioned to subdue.

This great event, which was to some the termination of their toil, and the period of their danger, was to him but the renewal of equal labors, the commencement of more anxious cares.

The invading army, strengthened by a vast accession of force, and supported by a powerful marine, resumed its operations---And, under leaders of distinguished bravery and talents, extended its menace to the entire subjugation of our country.

Success, correspondent to these immense preparations, was for a season obtained.

The firm, but unavailing, efforts of our intrepid Chief were restrained to defensive measures. Yet the hopes of America were reposed on that skilful policy, which he adopted to protract the war---and on that consummate prudence, by which he gave to defence the highest advantages, of which it was susceptible.

The retreat from Long-Island, which excited the astonishment, and extorted the praise of his enemy, will pass to posterity as a consummation in the art of war.

While the victorious enterprize of Trenton, and the successful attack at Princeton, will be commemorated as the restoration of public confidence, and the rescue of our declining cause.

Where is the war-worn soldier, whose ebbing pulse does not beat high at these remembrances!

Where is the emulous and gallant youth, who does not thence anticipate his own achievements in his country's cause !

Advancing to meet the incursion of a powerful army, he encountered their force at the Brandywine---where his gallant troops, though confident in the conduct, and animated by the example of their heroic leader, were compelled to resign, to discipline and numbers, the hard won honors of the field.

Repulsed, but not dismayed, he was soon in a capacity to resume the offensive---and deeply impressing the energies of his character, and displaying the vast resources of his mind, in the battle of Germantown, he unnerved the plans of subjugation, and invigorated the hopes of his country.

The movements of the main army of the enemy were arrested by the formidable position, which was occupied by our skilful Chief

---and their further attempts were limited to the partial operation of detachments.

In assaulting the intrenched post at Red Bank, the German troops, led by the gallant Donop, were repulsed with dreadful slaughter, and their wounded leader was left a prisoner on the field.

The God-like WASHINGTON dispatched, from his camp, an officer to assure him of his personal concern, and to offer every attention, which his situation might require-----He was even charged with the care of his removal, if it should be desired, within the British lines.

The profound sensibility of the hostile Chief was expressed in the following message.

“ Convey, sir, to General WASHINGTON,
 “ the deep impression of my gratitude---my
 “ situation admits not, at this time, of a per-
 “ sonal acknowledgement---but the first mo-
 “ ments of my recovery, should such be the

"will of Heaven, shall be devoted to place
"before him the homage of my heart."

Where is the testimonial of equal impression with the praise of a dying enemy!

What powers of eulogy can hope to reach the pathos of such praise!

The British army, alarmed for its safety in an untenable position, prepared to concentrate its force, and to re-occupy the post of New-York.

The strenuous efforts of the American Chief to engage a battle, and to intercept their retreat, were rendered abortive by an error in the conduct of a subordinate attack, at the plains of Monmouth, which enabled the British General to accomplish his purpose.

Passing to the last scene of our military Drama, we are called to contemplate, on this great occasion, the vast and various powers, by which the Hero of our country was distinguished.

Wisdom to conceive---prudence to conceal---judgment to direct---and valor to execute a plan of operations, the most important in its consequences, which the annals of war can furnish, were eminently exemplified in the whole train of measures, by which the investment and capture of the British army, at Yorktown, were formed and atchieved.

The limits of this discourse do not admit a recital, which would include the varied incidents of the revolutionary war.

Compelled to abridge the enumeration of events, I have endeavored to give to the most prominent points of action, distinguished by the presence of our gallant Chief, such illustration as might mark the progress of the contest, and tend to designate the wisdom and vigor of that conduct, by which the operations of our armies were directed, and the hopes of our country were completely realised.

It is with regret, as it is of necessity, that I pass, in summary relation, the judicious instruc-

tions issued to subordinate commands and detachments---the unremitting exertions, by which the organization and discipline of a new-formed army were effected---the anxious cares, by which that army was supplied---the sublime influence, by which it was continued in active service, through the rigor of the most inclement seasons, and under the pressure of discouragement, which the mind shudders to review.

On these topics, the delighted historian will dilate with increasing praise---and instructed posterity will dwell with gratitude and pride.

At the approach of peace an occasion arose, in which the best faculties of his superior mind were summoned to their utmost exertion---and in which the feelings of his heart were to meet in strong collision with the dictates of his judgment, and a paramount sense of public duty.

That army, by whose unshaken fidelity, and invincible fortitude, the glory and fortunes

of America had been upheld, in all the vicissitudes of the war, was on the eve of dispersion.

Those faithful comrades, in honor and misfortune, were to separate for ever, under the most afflicting circumstances of individual adversity.

To their country they had secured the blessings of peace, and the boon of Independence---and to every class of their fellow-citizens a full participation in those blessings, enhanced by the enjoyment of that property, which, in their protected avocations, they had been enabled to preserve or to acquire.

To the disbanded veteran, in the decline of life, was opened the cheerless prospect of extreme penury, aggravated, in many instances, by wounds and inability to labour---His honor and his arms, "the instruments of his glory," were all that he possessed.

Maimed, and disfigured by honorable scars, he was become a stranger in the place of his nativity---and he was no longer remembered

by the companions of his early years---His long-left home was in the occupancy of another, and his future abode was only certain to be wretched.

While oppressed by these sensations, and assailed by the angry passions, which their situation excited, the army were invited, by every consideration, which the most seductive persuasion could suggest, to redress their wrongs, and resent the alledged ingratitude of their country.

Argument and eloquence were exhausted to effect the adoption of this fatal advice.

To counteract the dangerous measure---to preserve inviolate the honor of his troops, and the safety of his country, the wisdom and firmness of the virtuous WASHINGTON were immediately interposed.

With his heart wrung by the sufferings of the army---with his mind deeply affected by the counsel, which had been offered to remedy

their grievances---Conscious of their merits, and no less sensible to the inability of the country to fulfil its stipulations---he convened his officers---and presenting himself as mediator between the distresses of the troops, and the public incapacity, at that time, to relieve them---he addressed himself to their judgment, their honor, and their patriotism.

His opinions, framed on the irresistible conclusions of truth, and urged with all the force of reason and sentiment, were instantly adopted---and the sublime spectacle was exhibited of “ an army, victorious over its enemy, victorious over itself.”

In the last exercise of his military functions, the social interests of his country engaged his benevolent attention, and a solicitude to promote her political prosperity, employed the reflections of his patriotic mind.

Addressing to the Executives of the several States an affectionate farewell, he unfolded to their view the matured lessons of experi-

ence, in a system of advice, eminently calculated to advance the happiness of their Constituents---and worthy to be transmitted, in indelible characters, to distant posterity.

Thus was the splendid structure of his military character completed---and thus was reared, to the glory of confederated America, an ever enduring monument of the purest patriotism, and the most important public services.

The rights of his country maintained---her independence acknowledged---the complaints of his meritorious, suffering, army appeased ---and his high trust, in all its relations, sacredly fulfilled, he appeared before the great Council of the nation, to claim the indulgence of retirement, and to resign the authority, with which he had been invested.

A more august scene has never been displayed---The triumph of virtue and freedom was complete---He retired, amid the blessings and applause of grateful millions, to the shade

of private life, and to the enjoyment of that domestic felicity, from which, during eight years of anxiety, toil, and danger, he had been detained by an abstracted devotion to public duty.

However desirous to call your attention to the useful, the virtuous, and exemplary tenor of his private life.--Yet the rapid succession of public events, which scarcely permitted him to repose from the toils of war, obliges me to refer this interesting topic to a subsequent part of the discourse.

The voice of his country, to which he was ever obedient, was again raised to call him from his tranquil and happy retirement.

That frame of government, which, in a period of danger, and under the pressure of foreign hostility, had been sufficient to consolidate the interests, and to educe the resources of the United States, was found incompetent, in

the relaxation of peace and fancied security, to control those objects of national concern, which were essential to the safety and happiness of the American people.

The fair prospect of our rising empire was obscured---the failure of our national engagements---the dissolution of our union---the consequent evils of rivalry---and the eventual horrors of war, were all impending.

The crisis was alarming beyond expression, and required an immediate interposition of the most patriotic exertions to avert the threatened calamities.

In the delegated wisdom and patriotism of the several States, the sage and virtuous WASHINGTON was again distinguished, and again pre-eminent.

Elected, by an unanimous suffrage, to preside over those deliberations, on which the fate of a mighty nation, and the felicity of millions were suspended, the dignity of his character,

and the influence of his example, gave, to the discussion of different interests, a spirit of conciliation, which resulted in the noblest concessions—and an impression of national deference, in which subordinate considerations were merged and extinguished.

Yes, my fellow citizens, to his accurate perception of our several interests—to his just construction of what was required to reconcile them—no less than to his skill and valor, in the day of battle, are we indebted for a large portion of our national harmony, and social happiness.

It is not in language to appreciate, with just estimation, the advantages, which, on this great emergency, were derived to his country, from the mild dignity of his manner, and the harmonising character of his deportment.

In them was personified that accommodation, which the crisis demanded, and which the

great instrument of our national safety, most happily, proclaims in all its provisions.

On the adoption of this auspicious substitute to our imperfect confederation--when the voice of United America was to designate the most deserving citizen, to administer the important duties of the executive department--the choice was conformed to the gratitude of the nation, and to the high desert of her most beloved, and most respected Patriot.

The illustrious WASHINGTON was again the object of undivided esteem, and the depository of the public confidence.

To him, as to an unerring guide, were committed the difficult and delicate arrangements of a new-formed government, co-extensive with the limits, and embracing the various interests of "our wide-spreading empire."

Renouncing the pleasures and the elegancies of his chosen retreat, he consented to embark the rich treasure of his fame on an un-

tried element---and, solely actuated by the will of his country, he resigned to her wishes the evening of that life, whose morn and meridian had been devoted to her service.

To trace the merits of his civil administration---to remark the judgment and impartiality, with which its most delicate duties were discharged---to observe the unwearied investigation, on which his judicious selection to office was grounded---to review those opinions, which were submitted, for co-operation, to the other branches of government---to notice the scrupulous delicacy, with which he abstained from encroachment on the province of their authority---while he maintained, with undeviating firmness, the powers which the constitution had exclusively assigned to the executive organ, would far exceed the limits of an eulogium.

They are classed in the highest order of precedents, and are most usefully referred to

the historical amplification of his instructive life.

The immediate effects of so much virtue, wisdom, and exertion, were obvious to the most superficial observer.

Under the auspices of that government, which the weight of his opinions had so largely contributed to frame, and to establish, and under the happy influence of such an administration of its provisions, the prosperity of our country was advanced beyond the most sanguine expectations of patriotism.

Hope and happiness were substituted to gloom and misfortune---and national respect succeeded to national degradation.

The labor of the husbandman, the industry of the mechanic, the enterprise of the merchant, were all protected and rewarded.

The surplus products of our soil were exchanged in profitable barter---the busy hum of men was again heard in our deserted harbours---

and the canvass of our commerce was spread to every gale.

The restoration of public credit gave confidence to private transaction---and the strict dispensation of justice silenced the last murmur of complaint.

It was no less honorable to the people of the United States, than to their illustrious benefactor, that the acknowledgement of his transcendent merits was the delightful theme of every class and condition.

Infancy was taught to lisp his praise---youth and manhood poured forth the effusions of their gratitude---and the blessings of age were expressed with the fervor of feeling, and the solemnity of religion.

States and individuals were emulous to confess his worth---He was the boast of our nation among strangers---and an object of veneration to every people.

In this happy conjuncture of our affairs, the torch of war was lighted in Europe, and threatened to extend its flame to this favored portion of the globe.

To that guardian care, whose unceasing vigilance watched over us---To the Hero, whose protecting arm, in the hour of *inevitable* conflict, had borne aloft the conquering banner of our country, were we indebted for the preservation of peace, and an exemption from the distress and danger of foreign war.

Proclaiming to the people of the United States, and to the belligerent powers, the determination of our government to maintain an impartial neutrality, he continued, by an undeviating course of honorable policy, to ensure to his country the blessings of peace, and the benefits of the most advantageous position.

During the desolation of war her commerce was extended---and her redundant har-

vests administered to the wants of less favored nations.

On the revolution of his official term of service, an opportunity was afforded to express the public sense of his administration--and it was manifested in the most singular demonstration of gratitude and applause, that has ever been bestowed.

Having nominated, in the first instance, to all the offices of the general government--and having unavoidably disappointed the wishes of numerous expectants,--yet such had been the propriety of his appointments, and such the purity of his conduct, that, on the second election of chief magistrate, there was not found, among several millions of people, a single dissent from the choice of this immaculate man.

He was unanimously re-elected to preside over their political concerns, and to continue the blessings of his administration.

Among the multiplied advantages of that administration, the philanthropist will review, with peculiar pleasure, an invariable attention to conciliate the aboriginal inhabitants of our country, and an unremitting endeavour to ameliorate their hapless condition.

Regarding the interests of this unfortunate race as sacred---and viewing a compliance with their claims to protection, as among the first duties of the government, his beneficent patronage was extended to every object, which might promote their welfare, or prevent the evils incident to their situation.

To the injunctions of public negotiation, he united the admonitions of personal sensibility, and the most benevolent concern for this unhappy people.

The astonished Savage beheld, in the far-famed Chief of an hostile nation, the Protector of his tribe, and the zealous friend of their happiness---His doubts of safety were changed

to admiring confidence-----and the vindictive spirit of revenge was lost in a grateful sense of unexpected favor and kindness.

Having obtained, by treaty, a surrender of the military posts on our western frontier, he was enabled, in a great measure, to carry into effect the magnanimous policy, which he had instituted towards the Indian tribes---and to extend, at the same time, to the white inhabitants, in that quarter of the Union, the security of peace, and the benefits of a friendly intercourse with their immediate neighbours.

While intent on the completion of a general pacific system, in relation to the affairs of the United States, he was not insensible to the mutable policy of nations, nor inattentive to the necessary measures of military defence.

He believed it essential to the safety of our extensive commerce, and to the dignity of our national character, to enter on the forma-

tion of a naval establishment, which he considered as the best, and the natural, defence of the United States.

The sanction of his opinion was accordingly given to this important measure.

In reviewing the principal features of his public character, and their beneficial results, we are led no less to applaud the benevolence, than to admire the discernment, of his philanthropic, and capacious mind.

With native, and acquired, propensities to military glory--with every incentive to the exercise of arms, which consummate skill in war, or the hope of distinction could supply--peace was the ruling principle of his conduct, and the tranquil prosperity of his country was the dearest object of his ambition.

In the grateful belief that this anxious wish was accomplished, he intimated his intention to decline the honors of his high station, and to withdraw from all public employment.

To this intimation, conveyed in an address to the People of the United States, was subjoined a series of opinions, on the subject of their public concerns, the legacy of an affectionate Father to a beloved family, containing the most instructive, interesting, and important advice that has ever been submitted to any nation.

An observance of those maxims would ensure our political welfare, and promote our social happiness—they are no less calculated to improve the heart than to inform the judgment—they should be committed to the memory of the young, and the meditation of the old—they are invaluable to the present generation—and they will be regarded by succeeding ages, as the best and highest eulogium of this transcendent character.

Yielding to his desire of repose, his grateful countrymen invoked the blessing of Hea-

ven on the close of his illustrious life, and acquiesced in his intention to retire.

Behold him returned to the station of a private citizen, enforcing, by correct example, those rules of conduct, which, with modest diffidence, he had offered to the consideration of his country.

Divested of every distinction, and without a personal attendant, he mingled in the throng of citizens, and was the first to express the homage of his esteem, which was respectful, affectionate, and sincere, at the inauguration of his successor---to whom, no less than to the memory of the illustrious Dead, it is due to remark that, in their personal intercourse, and in all their official relations, the most cordial friendship, and beneficial harmony had uniformly subsisted.

To attest the perfection of public principle, it will be for ever remembered that the distin-

guished Patriot, who had so long, and so ably, presided in the concerns of the nation, consented to accept a secondary commission, at a period of life, when no consideration but the safety of his country, and complete confidence in the measures of her government, could have required, or prompted the service of the venerable Chief.

The sentiments of his judicious and comprehensive mind, as expressed in his own words, on this important occasion, are too honorable to his memory, too just in their application to his successor, and too interesting to our country, in their relation to future events, not to be here recited.

“ No one can more cordially approve of the
 “ wise and prudent measures of your admini-
 “ stration---They ought to inspire universal
 “ confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with
 “ the state of things, call from Congress such
 “ laws and means, as will enable you to meet
 “ the full force and extent of the crisis.

“ Satisfied, therefore, that you have sin-
 “ cerely wished and endeavored to avert war,
 “ and exhausted, to the last drop, the cup of
 “ reconciliation, we can, with pure hearts, ap-
 “ peal to Heaven, for the justice of our cause ;
 “ and may confidently trust the final result to
 “ that kind Providence, who has, heretofore,
 “ and so often, signally favored the people of
 “ these United States.

“ Thinking in this manner, and feeling
 “ how incumbent it is upon every person, of
 “ every description, to contribute at all times
 “ to his country’s welfare, and especially in a
 “ moment, like the present, when every thing
 “ we hold dear and sacred, is so seriously
 “ threatened ; I have finally determined to
 “ accept the commission of Commander in
 “ Chief of the armies of the United States*.”

* General WASHINGTON’s letter, dated Mount Ver-
 non, 13th July, 1798, to John Adams, President of the
 United States.

Such was the triumph of patriotism---and such the dignified completion of his public character.

With the accomplishments of the Hero, and the attributes of the Statesman, we are now to connect the interesting theme of domestic life, and the useful virtues of his private character.

Favored of Heaven, he was blest in the most endeared relation of human society.

The amiable, and much respected Partner of his happiness, enjoyed his affection and esteem, and was worthy to participate the honors of his exalted station.

The practice of his filial piety, which had been distinguished at an early age, was continued until the death of his surviving Parent, with unabated tenderness and respect.

His fraternal love was exemplary, as it was sincere---and the munificent provisions of his

will, attest the affection, which he bore to his kindred, and the relatives of his family.

Nor was this munificence bounded by the limits of consanguinity---The interests of Freedom and Science were anxiously consulted, and most generously advanced.

Age and infirmity were the objects of his kind regard-----

And the instruction of youth was connected with the emancipation of the Bondsman---as a mean of protecting his rights, and rendering him safe, and useful to Society.

The friend, and the stranger were received with cordial welcome at his hospitable mansion---and his beneficence to his neighbours was returned with the most affectionate attachment.

Combining, with a general patronage of science, and useful institutions, a particular attention to the improvements of agriculture, he diffused his observation and experience, in this

important pursuit, wherever they could be beneficial---extending his correspondence, on this interesting subject, to other nations.

Such were the outlines of his domestic life---and such were his private avocations.

Unable, on a careful review of eminent characters, to discover an apposite resemblance to the constellation of his virtues and talents, I forbear to enter on partial comparisons, which could not dignify, and would but imperfectly illustrate the Hero of our country.

Enriched by nature with her choicest gifts---She had, with equal liberality, bestowed upon him the greatest advantages of external form, and the highest degree of intellectual endowment---To the noble port of a lofty stature, were united uncommon grace, strength, and symmetry of person---And, to the commanding aspect of manly beauty, was given the benignant smile, which, inspiring confidence, created affection.

In being thus minute, I do not mean to arraign your delighted remembrance of the Hero, which the short lapse of a fleeting year has not effaced.

Yet were mine the powers of description to produce a perfect image, I would present him to your enraptured imagination---As he was seen in battle, calm and collected---As he appeared in council, dignified and serene---As he adorned society, gracious and condescending.

But, O mournful reflection ! that pleasing, that venerable, form now moulders into dust---Sealed in death are those eyes, which watched over our safety---Closed for ever are those lips, which spake peace and happiness to our country:

Yet the dark night of the tomb shall not obscure the lustre of his fame---and, when

brass and marble shall have fallen to decay,
the sweet remembrance of his virtues, passing
in proud transmission to remotest ages, shall
endure for ever.

